EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL VI
AGRICULTURE
Public, animal and plant health
VI.B.II.2 Veterinary and zootechnical legislation

VI/6495/97

Subject: Animal health situation in the Member States

1. INTRODUCTION

The attached replies to questionnaires on Rinderpest, FMD, SVD, Hog Cholera, ASF and Newcastle disease are provided in support of the request for recognition of the status of Member States with respect to these diseases, in the overall context of the proposed veterinary equivalency agreement between the EC and the USA. They are given in accordance with the exchange of letters of 30 April 1997 between Mr Fischler and Mr Glickman.

2. GENERAL REMARKS

The animal health status of Member States falls into two categories:

- Member States which are free from the diseases in question throughout their territory.

- Member States which have had recent cases on limited parts of their territory.

Where cases have occurred, the measures laid down in the Directive in force for the disease in question are applied by the competent authority of the Member State. Additional measures may also be put in place by a Commission Decision. In most cases, the measures are limited to the part of the Member State which has been identified by an epidemiological inquiry as being potentially infected.

Trade continues to be permitted from the unaffected area of the affected Member State within that Member State and into the other Member States .

This system is explained more fully in Document VI/1526/92 Rev 4 on the strategy for animal (and plant) health within the context of the Single Market.

An objective of the equivalency agreement is that products which are free to circulate within the territory of one of the Parties to the agreement may be exported to the other Party. On this basis, therefore, animals and products which are derived

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from the free area of a Member State which is affected by one of these diseases should be eligible for export to the USA.

Accordingly, this submission has as its aims

- the recognition of freedom from disease of all regions of the Community which are not subject to restrictions either in accordance with the provisions of relevant Directives or with Decisions taken as safeguard measures (where freedom is not currently recognised),

- the recognition that some Member States which are currently listed as affected with certain diseases are in fact free.

4 July 1997

Enclosures: Replies to questionnaires
Supporting documents

RINDERPEST STATUS

REPLY FOR GREECE, LUXEMBURG AND PORTUGAL

In accordance with the procedures agreed with Mr A Thierman, this questionnaire has not been completed, except with respect to the last date on which Rinderpest occurred. Other information is given for these countries in the submission on FMD.

1. Has rinderpest ever occurred in your country? If yes, please answer the following questions.

Rinderpest last occurred as follows:

Greece	*1926*
Luxemburg	*never*
Portugal	*never*

July 1997

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE: STATUS QUESTIONNAIRE

REPLY FOR GREECE, LUXEMBURG AND PORTUGAL

References are to Directive 85/511/EEC on FMD control, unless otherwise mentioned.

Luxemburg and Portugal are recognised by OIE as free from FMD.

1. Has FMD ever occurred in your country? if yes, please answer the following questions.

Yes

a. What type of program was used to eradicate the disease?

Eradication was carried out by compulsory slaughter and destruction by burning or burial of all susceptible species on the affected holding, and on any dangerous contact holdings. Contaminated material is also destroyed. Movement restrictions were imposed in the surrounding infected and surveillance zones.
This policy is a legal requirement under the provisions of Council Directive 85/511/EEC in all EC Member States.

b. Was vaccine used for control? If so, what date and year was the last animal vaccinated? What species were affected?

Routine vaccination was used in these Member States until 1/4/91 (Luxemburg and Belgium). Since 1 August 1991, no vaccine has been used in any EC country. Vaccine was used predominantly in cattle, but sheep, goats and pigs were included in some cases. Emergency vaccination was not employed during an outbreak after the date of cessation of routine vaccination. Import of vaccinated animals is prohibited.

2. If ever present in your country, when was the last case of FMD diagnosed?

Greece	*30/9/96*
Luxemburg	*1964*
Portugal	*1984*

a. Is there laboratory confirmation of each suspected case of this disease?

Diagnosis in a primary case is always confirmed by laboratory tests. During the course of an epizootic, disease may be confirmed without laboratory confirmation,ro speed up eradication, but negative results must be checked by laboratory tests. (Article 4.1)

b. Are laboratory procedures used for confirming diagnosis in each suspicious case?

Yes, unless an official investigation is able to rule out the possible presence of FMD on clinical grounds.

c. What laboratory is available for official diagnosis?

Greece	*Institute for FMD and exotic diseases. Attiki 15310. Athens. Greece*
Luxemburg	*National Institute for Veterinary Research. Groeselenberg. Uccle. Brussels. Belgium*
Portugal	*Institute for Animal Health. Pirbright. UK.*

Until April 1995. The Institute for Animal Health. Pirbright. UK. was the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for FMD diagnosis. Samples are still sent there from Member States for confirmation and typing within the role of Pirbright as World Reference laboratory (WRL).

3. If an outbreak should occur, what procedures would be used for control?

a. Total depopulation with burial, burning, or rendering of infected herds?

Yes - burial is the method of choice, burning and rendering would be avoided if possible.

b. Would slaughter with carcass salvage at abattoir be permitted (salvage of apparently healthy animals from herds or exposed herds)?

No. This is prohibited under EC legislation.

c. Is garbage feeding to swine now permitted? If so, what restrictions, if any, are imposed?

Garbage feeding is permitted under EC law, following heat treatment under official control under the provisions of Article 15 of Council Directive 80/217/EEC on control of hog cholera. Holdings where garbage feeding is permitted may only send pigs for slaughter. The feeding of material from international means of transport is prohibited.
However, garbage feeding is prohibited in Luxemburg.

d. What are the restrictions placed on domestic livestock exposed to communicable diseases (quarantines, etc.)? Are there more stringent restrictions imposed if the disease is FMD?

Council Directive 85/511/EEC defines the minimum restrictions for FMD (see Articles 4, 5 and 6).
Council Directive 92/119/EEC covers other List A diseases of ruminants, especially Rinderpest, Peste des petits ruminants (PPPR), Bluetongue, Capripox, Vesicular stomatitis, Lumpy Skin Disease and Rift Valley Fever (see Articles 4, 5 and 6).
Both Directives provide for a standstill on animal movements in the case of suspicion of infection or contact with infection. The period and degree of movement restrictions depends on the incubation period and the transmissibility of the disease. FMD is regarded as the most serious of these diseases.

The provisions of these Directives are the minimum standards. Member States can, and often do, go beyond the Directive requirements. In the event of an outbreak of any animal disease, the Commission is required to examine the measures put in place by the Member States, in order to determine whether or not they are sufficient and if they are in compliance with the Directives. The Commission may require additional measures on its own initiative or following an opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee. See Doc VI/1526/92 Rev 4 on the strategy for disease control in the Single Market.

e. Are epidemiological investigations to determine the source of infection routinely practiced?

Yes - see Articles 7 and 8).

4. What laws and regulations are in effect for domestic livestock disease programs? Are there any specifically for FMD? Do they cover:

Council Directive 85/511/EEC lays down the measures to be taken to eradicate FMD and to prevent spread. This has been in force in the EU since 1 January 1987.

This Directive provides for

a. Mandatory reporting? If so, by whom and to whom?

a. Mandatory reporting (Article 3) by any person suspecting the presence of FMD to the competent authority of the Member State. Member States must also inform the Commission when the disease is confirmed (Directive 92/894/EEC), using the computerised Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS)..

b. Specific quarantine procedures in affected areas? Are quarantines placed on premises and/or areas where a case is suspected, pending final diagnosis?
See Article 4 of Directive 85/511/EEC. Requirements are:
census of animals on holding,
all animals isolated in living accommodation,
no animals to enter or leave holding,
meat, milk etc may not be moved or except under licence,
movements of persons, vehicles etc subject to authorisation,
disinfection meausres.

These measures may be extended to other holdings if there are grounds to suspect contamination. These measures remain in place until FMD has been ruled out.

c. Disposition of exposed animals?

All animals of susceptible species on an infected holding are slaughtered and the carcases buried. Burning or rendering may also be permitted. Rendering must be done in a high risk plant (as defined in Directive 90/667/EEC; such plants must achieve 133°C at 3 bar for 20 minutes. Salavage of any part whatsoever is not permitted.

d. Control of movements into and out of affected areas?

b, c and d. The premises is placed under restrictions on notification of suspicion.(Article 4) Adjacent holdings may also be restricted. The measures remain in force until disease is ruled out. Area restrictions are not normally imposed prior to confirmation, but could be if it was felt necessary by the veterinary authorities. Additonal restrictions are imposed if disease is confirmed on the premises (Article 5), on contact premises (Article 8) and on the surrounding area (Article 9). An infected zone of minimum radius 3km and a surveillance zone of minimum radius 10km is imposed. These areas may be increased in the light of epidemiological studies by the Member State, or by a Commission Decision (safeguard measures).

The Commission is not obliged to introduce safeguard measures if it is satisfied that the Member State has taken sufficient meaures and complies with the Directive. See Doc VI/1526/92 Rev 4 on the strategy for disease control in the Single Market for a more complete description of the EC procedures.

NOTE: Please forward copies of such laws, regulations, and policies (English translation required) along with this completed questionnaire to the address on page one.

5. What are the existing diagnostic capabilities for FMD?

a. Laboratory facilities

See list of laboratories in Directive 85/511/EEC

Only these are permitted to handle FMD virus. Samples may be received by other labs but these would be restricted to sample preparation. No culture or testing would take place.

b. What security measures (such as air filtration) are used to prevent escape of biological agents in the laboratory?

a & b All laboratories authorised to handle FMD virus in the Community are listed in Council Directive 85/511/EEC. All must comply with the Minimum Standards for FMD laboratories recommended by FAO. The most recent version is attached. This document was prepared by the Scientific Veterinary Committee of the EC, and approved by FAO and OIE. The requirements include negative pressure and HEPA filtration of exhaust air.

The diagnostic laboratories in all three countries have been inspected by EC experts. Pirbight and Uccle laboratories were found to be satisfactory. Deficiencies were found in the Athen lab. Consequently, pending full upgrading of the Athens lab, it was restricted to the intial preparation of samples which were then submitted to Pirbright. The Greek authorities have now informed the Commission that the lab has been reconstructed to meet FAO standards. An inspection is expected in the near future.

c. What specimen collections are routinely followed? (Please outline)

Samples are taken in accordance withl protocols established by the Scientific Veterinary Committee in document VI/2303/91 attached. Samples for virus isolation are packed in wet or dry ice, and sent by courier to the lab (national and/or reference).

d. What diagnostic methods are used?

(1) Procedures (necropsy finding, blood assay, etc.).

(2) Techniques (fluorescent antibody tests, etc.)

d. . Vesicular fluid and epithelium is collected if available. Whole blood is collected for serological and virological investigation. Other tissues obtained at necropsy may also be collected. Serological tests used are ELISA and VNT. Diagnosis is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Scientific Veterinary Committee (Doc VI/2303/91).

e. Are all suspected vesicular diseases also tested for FMD?

(1) Test procedures used?

(2) Serotyping performed?

Yes, and for SVD where appropriate. Protocols are as recommended by the Scientific Veterinary Committee in Doc VI/2303/91.

f. What is the size of the veterinary force available for carrying out regulatory programs for livestock diseases? Are all officers veterinarians, or are lay personnel also employed? Are lay inspectors under the direct supervision of veterinary officers? *All Member States have presented contingency plans which include details of available staff - summaries attached (doc VI/6723/92).*

Specific more recent details are as follows:

Greece *[illegible] veterinarians, 70 laboratory veterinarians, 190 lay assistants. All are under the control of the State Veterinary Service. All may be called in to assist in emergency measures*

Portugal *[illegible] for crisis unit, 115 for emergency measures and a further 230 available if needed. All under State control.*

Luxemourg *5 veterinarians are available to carry out regulatory programmes. Lay inspectors are not under the direct supervision of veterinary officers.*

6. Surveillance procedures used to locate outbreaks of infection.

a. Time method and statistical data on serological sampling?

Active surveillance is not normally carried out. However, following the series of outbreaks in Greece from 1994 to 1996, extensive serology has been carried out. A full report of the epizootic which ended on 30/9/96 is appended. The surveillance methodology, with serological results and action taken, is described on pages 20 to 23.

b. Time estimated number of animals that were vaccinated and could have vaccination titers?

Since the last vaccination in the EC took place in 1991, it is unlikely that there will be animals with vaccination titres, except cattle born before that date. Such cattle may not be traded within Member States, and imports of vaccinated animals are not permitted.

c. Reporting method of suspicious vesicular conditions to the National veterinary Services?

See 4a above. Phone and fax are used.

d. Reporting method of suspicious and/or confirmed FMD conditions to other countries?

e. How rapidly will the international community be informed of suspicious and or confirmed FMD?

d & e. Confirmed cases are notified by computer link to the Commission and other EC countries. Notification is also sent to OIE by fax or telex in accordance with its rules for frequency and format of reports.

7. After depopulation of an area that was infected with FMD, what methods are used to detect and prevent introducing infection through repopulation?

Comment: it is not routine to depopulate an area following an FMD outbreak. The replies therefore refer to action on infected holdings. Restrictions on the affected areas remain in place until the competent authority is satisfied that the disease has been eradicated.

a. Has total repopulation occurred? *Yes*

b. Are all cloven-hoofed animals serologically tested negative?

Routine tests are not necessarily carried out, because the animals in surrounding farms are fully susceptible. However, extensive serology was carried out in Greece following the last outbreak - see Doc VI/6490/97.

c. Are vaccinated animals used for repopulation? *No*

d. What surveillance procedures are used in the repopulated areas?

All herds are monitored for clinical signs. It is assumed that the presence of virus will manifest itself as disease as the entire EC herd is fully susceptible.
Sentinel animals may be used where judged necessary. In Greece, sentinel cattle were placed at 8 locations in 1994 and 4 locations in 1996. All were tested for seroconversion prior to final lifting of restrictions. Serosurveys will also be carried out where the results of epidemiological studies suggest the need.

8. What laws. regulations, and policies govern the importation of live animals, animal products. and byproducts of species susceptible to FMD? Copies of these laws, regulations and policies (English translation required) must be forwarded to APHIS in Washington. D.C. along with the completed questionnaire.

See attached Directive 72/462/EC covering general principles. This Directive is implemented by a series of country- and product-specific certificates. Directive 80/215/EEC lays down approved methods of treatment of meat products from zones or countries with FMD. Directive 92/118/EEC lays down animal health rules for import of products and by-products such as hides, sera, milk products etc. Directive 88/407/EEC, 89/556/EEC and 90/429/EEC cover trade and imports of bovine semen and embryos and pig semen respectively.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FMD type A_{22} and O_1 (Middle east strains) are present endemically in Turkey, although the European part (Thrace) had been free from 1991 to 1995. Vaccine is used routinely in Asiatic Turkey, but had been used only in an emergency in Thrace until 1997, when 95% of the susceptible animals were vaccinated. The Community, in conjunction with the European FMD Commission of FAO, is currently discussing a cooperation agreement with Turkey with the objective of controlling and eventually eradicating FMD.

Greece has a border with Turkey, in the region of Evros. In order to mitigate the risk of extension of infection in the territory of Greece, certain measures are in force:

- *Prior to movement, ruminants must be inspected by a veterinarian, and the movement must be accompanied by a health certificate.*
- *Any ruminant which is moved for breeding or fattening must first be serologically tested with negative results.*

July 1997

SWINE VESICULAR DISEASE

REPLY FOR BELGIUM, FRANCE, GREECE, ITALY AND PORTUGAL

References are to Directive 92/119/EEC unless otherwise stated.

NB. Belgium has submitted a request to USDA directly for recognition of freedom from Hog Cholera (HC/CSF) and SVD on 29 May 1997.

INTRODUCTION

The EC may be divided into three groups with respect to SVD:

1. *Those which have already been recognised as free by USA, ie Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, UK.*

2. *Those with no case in the previous 12 months (in most cases for many years) ie Belgium, France, Greece and Portugal*

3. *Those which have experienced one or more outbreaks during the last 12 months ie Italy.*

This application is on behalf of groups 2 and 3

Attention is drawn to Doc VI/1526/92 Rev 4 on a new strategy for animal (and plant) health within the context of the Single Market. This document describes the policy adopted in the Community to allow trade in animals and animal products while maintaining a high health status, in the absence of veterinary checks at the internal borders of the EC ie between Member States. This policy is based on increased checks at the origin (the farm or plant), random checks at destination, and use of a computerised system for notification of movements of animals and certain products (ANIMO). In the event of the occurrence of an epizootic disease such as HC, this is controlled by applying the rules foreseen in the Directive applicable to that disease, on a regionalisation basis, with additional measures put in place by the Commission where deemed necessary.

Specific control measures to be applied to animals and animal products in intraCommunity Trade and for imports have been laid down in Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 90/575/EEC, 91/496/EEC AND 94/278/EC.

1. Has SVD ever occurred in your country? If yes, please answer the following questions.

Yes

a. What type of program was used to eradicate the disease?

Eradication was carried out by compulsory slaughter and destruction by burning or burial of all susceptible species on the affected holding and on any dangerous contact holdings. Contaminated material is also destroyed. Movement restrictions were imposed in the surrounding infected and surveillance zones.

This policy is a legal requirement under the provisions of Council Directive 92/119/EEC in all EC Member States.

b. What ongoing surveillance program is in effect to assure this disease does not exist?

See attached Country Reports from the 1996 Annual meeting of ECU National Reference Laboratories. (Results are from the surveys carried out in 1995)

Belgium:	*2934 tested, 39 positives (VNT)*
France:	*1507 tested, all negative (SNT)*
Greece:	*40 tested, all negative (VNT) (891 tested from 1/10/93 to date)*
Italy	*181225 sampled, 1214 seropositive, 475 faeces samples taken, 1 positive.*
Portugal	*449 samples, 2 seropositive. No virus isolated.*

2. If ever present in your country, when was the last case of SVD diagnosed?

Belgium	*1993*
France	*1983*
Greece	*1979*
Italy	*18/02/97*
Portugal	*1995*

In Belgium the cases in 1993 were based on positive serology. No virus was identified or isolated.

3. Are laboratory procedures used for diagnosis in each suspicious case?

a. Is there laboratory confirmation of each suspected case of such disease?
Diagnosis in a primary case is always confirmed by laboratory tests. During the course of an epizootic, disease may be confirmed without laboratory confirmation, but negative results must be checked by laboratory tests.

b. Are laboratory procedures used for diagnosis in each suspicious case?

Yes, where official investigations are unable to rule out the possible presence of SVD on clinical grounds.

The methodology for serological sampling is laid down in document VI/1794/96.

Interpretation of serological results.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced with so-called "Singleton Reactors". These are animals which have a high SN titre , but which never exhibit any signs of disease; there is no evidence of lateral spread in the holding. True Singleton Reactors are considered to be false positives. A strategy for investigation of such cases has been established (see doc VI/1794/96).

c. If an outbreak should occur, what method would be used for control?

1) Total depopulation with burial, burning, or rendering of infected herds?

Yes. Any carcasses which are rendered are subjected to 133 degrees C at 3 bar for 20 minutes.

(2) Would slaughter with carcass salvage (salvage of *apparently* healthy hogs from infected herds or exposed herds) be permitted in the abattoir?

No

(3) Is garbage feeding to swine permitted? If so, what restrictions, if any. are imposed?

The feeding of material from international means of transport is prohibited.

Garbage feeding is permitted under EC law, following heat treatment under official control under the provisions of Article 15 of Council Directive 80/217/EEC on control of hog cholera. Official authorisation is required to collect, transport and treat garbage intended for feeding to pigs. The processing premises must have separate facilities for treated and untreated swill. Special processing premises which have no pigs may also be authorised. Processed garbage may only be used on the premises where it is produced. Pigs from holdings where garbage feeding is permitted may only be sent for slaughter. Authorisation is not required for smallholdings using their own garbage, but the other conditions apply. Some Member States do not allow this derogation (eg France).
Garbage feeding is prohibited in Portugal.

Futhermore, EC legislation requires "heat treatment so as to ensure the destruction of swine fever virus" but does not define time and temperature (Article 15 of Directive 80/217 EEC).

Belgium requires 100 degrees C in the centre of the mass for at least 20 minutes.
Austria requires 95 degrees C for at least 30 minutes.
Germany requires 90 degrees C for at least 60 minutes or 121 degrees C for 20 minutes at 3 bar.
France requires 100 degrees C for at least 60 minutes.

(4) What are the restrictions (quarantines, etc.) placed on swine exposed to communicable diseases?

Pigs which may have been exposed to SVD directly or indirectly are placed under official surveillance pending official investigation until such time as the presence of SVD can be ruled out. They must be confined to their living quarters. No pigs may be moved into or out of the premises. Appropriate measures are taken for meat, feed, waste, manure etc to prevent spread of disease. (Articles 4 and 9 and Annex II).

On confirmation, slaughter and disposal is carried out.

Similar rules apply in the case where pigs may have been exposed to HC, ASF or FMD.

(5) Are epidemiological investigations to determine the source of infection routinely practiced?

Yes (Articles 4.2.f and 8)

4. What laws, regulations, and policies are in effect for swine diseases? Are there any specifically for SVD? Do they cover:

a. Mandatory reporting? if so, by whom, and to whom? Penalties?

Mandatory reporting (Articles 3and 4) by any person suspecting the presence of FMD or SVD to the competent authority of the Member State. Member States must also inform the Commission when the disease is confirmed (Directive 92/894/EEC). The Commission then informs the other Member States.

Penalties are at the discretion of the Member State. Compensation may be withheld and fines or imprisonment applied.

b. What are the quarantine procedures in affected areas?

NOTE: Please submit copies of such laws, regulations, and policies (English translations required) with this completed questionnaire.

As laid down in Articles 4 to 16 and paras 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Annex II of Directive 92/119/EEC. These include standstill on movements, slaughter of all animals on the holding, tracing of origin and movements of the farm, measures to destroy or decontaminate feed etc.

5. What are the existing diagnostic capabilities for SVD?

a. Laboratory facilities, names and locations.

See para 5 of Annex II of Directive 92/119/EC.

The EC Reference Laboratory is the BBSRC Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright, Surrey, UK

(1). What security measures (such as air filtration) are used to prevent escape of biological agents in the laboratory?

The laboratories in all Member States concerned by this application except Greece meet the FAO minimum standards for FMD security. Greece has recently refurbished its laboratory in Athens to bring it up to these standards and is awaiting Community inspection.

(2) Which laboratories (diagnostic, experimental) are permitted to work with this agent?

Only laboratories on the list mentioned above.

b. What specimen collections are routinely followed? (Please outline.)

See para 3 of Annex II and recommendations form the Scientific Veterinary Committee (Doc VI/2303/91).

c. What diagnostic methods are used?

(1) Procedures (autopsy findings, blood assay etc)

All are used as appropriate.

(2) Techniques (fluorescent antibody tests etc.)

See d (2)

d. Are all suspected vesicular diseases **also** tested for SVD?

(1) What test procedures are used?

(2) Is serotyping: performed?

Vesicular diseases in pigs are first treated as suspect FMD. Only after this is ruled out will SVD be considered. The samples to be taken and the tests to be carried out are those recommended by the Scientific Veterinary Committee in Doc VI/303/91 attached. Monoclonal antibody panels and D.N.A analyses are used to assist in the epidemiological assessment.

6. What are the import laws, regulations and policies relative to live swine, pork, pork products, and other swine products or byproducts?

NOTE Please send copies of such import laws, regulations and policies relative to swine and pork products. (English translation required).

See attached Directive 64/432/EEC for intraCommunity trade in live pigs and Directive 72/462/EC covering import of live pigs and pork products from third countries. This latter Directive is implemented by a series of country- and product-specific certificates. Directive 80/215/EEC lays down approved methods of treatment of meat products from zones or countries with SVD. Directive 92/118/EEC lays down animal health rules for import of products and by-products such as hides, sera, milk products etc. Directive 90/429/EEC lays down animal health rules for semen.

a. Describe the security measures employed at airports, seaports, ships, stores, passenger baggage, etc. to control importation of such swine materials.

There is a legal prohibition of products from non-approved third countries. Waste from international means of transport must be destroyed.

July 1997

HOG CHOLERA DISEASE STATUS QUESTIONNAIRE

REPLIES FOR AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, SPAIN, LUXEMBURG AND PORTUGAL

NB. Belgium has submitted a request to USDA directly for recognition of freedom from Hog Cholera (HC/CSF) and SVD on 29 May 1997.

INTRODUCTION

The EC may be divided into three groups with respect to HC:

1. *Those which have already been recognised as free by USA, ie Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, UK.*

2. *Those with no case in the previous 12 months (in most cases for many years) ie Austria, France, Greece, Luxemburg and Portugal*

3. *Those which have experienced one or more outbreaks during the last 12 months ie Germany, Belgium, Italy ,the Netherlands, Spain.*

This application is on behalf of groups 2 and 3

Attention is drawn to Doc VI/1526/92 Rev 4 on a new strategy for animal (and plant) health within the context of the Single Market. This document describes the policy adopted in the Community to allow trade in animals and animal products while maintaining a high health status, in the absence of veterinary checks at the internal borders of the EC ie between Member States. This policy is based on increased checks at the origin (the farm or plant), random checks at destination, and use of a computerised system for notification of movements of animals and certain products (ANIMO). In the event of the occurrence of an epizootic disease such as HC, this is controlled by applying the rules foreseen in the Directive applicable to that disease, on a regionalisation basis, with additional measures put in place by the Commission where deemed necessary.

Specific control measures to be applied to animals and animal products in intraCommunity Trade and for imports have been laid down in Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 90/675/EEC, 91/496/EEC AND 94/278/EC.

At present (3/7/97), the rules foreseen by Council Directive 80/217/EEC are in place to deal with outbreaks in Germany, Belgium and Italy. A Commission Decision (97/216/EC) has been introduced to give extra guarantees in the case of the Netherlands. This Decision permits the movement of pigmeat and pigmeat products from the Netherlands except from the 3km infected zone and the 10 km surveillance zone round each outbreak, but prohibits the sending of live pigs from the Netherlands

to any other Member State. Similar measures are in place for a part of Spain, as defined in Decision 97/285/EC.
Wild boar are or have been recently infected in some Member States.
Further information is provided under the section on serosurveys.

A. General

1. Has hog cholera ever occurred in your country? If so:

a. When was the last case of hog cholera diagnosed?

Group 2

Austria	*22/8/95*
France	*5/3/93*
Greece	*1985*
Luxemburg	*1987*
Portugal	*1985*

Group 3

Germany	*26/5/97*
Belgium	*2/7/97*
Italy	*10/6/97*
Netherlands	*12/6/97*
Spain	*19/6/97*

b. What methods were used to eradicate the disease?

Eradication was carried out by compulsory slaughter and destruction by burning or burial of all susceptible species on the affected holding, and on any dangerous contact holdings. Contaminated material is also destroyed. Movement restrictions were imposed in the surrounding infected and surveillance zones.
This policy is a legal requirement under the provisions of Council Directive 80/217/EEC (attached) in all EC Member States.

c. Does hog cholera now exist or has it existed in neighboring countries?

Yes - in the following European countries:

Albania, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Croatia, Poland, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Latvia

2. What laws, regulations and policies are in effect concerning swine diseases, particularly hog cholera? Note: Please submit copies (English translation required) with this completed questionnaire.

Council Directive 80/217/EEC on measures for the control of HC
Council Directive 80/1095/EEC on the eradication of HC
Council Directive 92/119/EEC on the control of SVD and other exotic diseases.

Council Directive 82/894/EEC on notification of animal diseases in the Community.
Council Directive 90/249/EEC on trade and imports of porcine semen.

3. Is feeding of garbage to swine permitted? If so, is this local or international garbage?

Yes. The feeding of material from international means of transport is prohibited.

4. If garbage is fed, what restrictions apply?

Garbage feeding is permitted under EC law, following heat treatment under official control under the provisions of Article 15 of Council Directive 80/217/EEC on control of hog cholera. Official authorisation is required to collect, transport and treat garbage intended for feeding to pigs. The processing premises must have separate facilities for treated and untreated swill. Special processing premises which have no pigs may also be authorised. Processed garbage may only be used on the premises where it is produced. Pigs from holdings where garbage feeding is permitted may only be sent for slaughter. Authorisation is not required for smallholdings using their own garbage, but the other conditions apply. Some Member States do not allow this derogation (eg France).

Garbage feeding is prohibited in Luxemburg and Portugal.

5. Do you require the garbage to be cooked? How long and at what temperature?

Yes. EC legislation requires "heat treatment so as to ensure the destruction of swine fever virus" but does not define time and temperature (Article 15 of Directive 80/217/EEC).
Belgium requires 100 degrees C in the centre of the mass for at least 20 minutes.
Austria requires 95 degrees C for at least 30 minutes.
Germany requires 90 degrees C for at least 60 minutes or 121 degrees C for 20 minutes at 3 bar.
France requires 100 degrees C for at least 60 minutes.

6. From what countries do you allow the importation of swine?

Decision 79/542/EEC lists third countries from which Member States may import swine, pork and pork products.
Trade is permitted from all EC countries except where prohibited because of the presence of certain diseases. These are as follows;

a) parts of any Member State in which disease has been confirmed, in accordance with the provisions of the Directive relating to that disease, or
b) parts of any Member State subject to a safeguard clause Decision in force by virtue of the presence of disease. Safeguard clause decisions are currently in force for the Netherlands and Spain for HC

7. What are your import requirements for swine?

Articles 3 and 4b of Directive 64/432/EC lay down the requirements for intra-Community trade in live pigs.
Articles 3 and 6 of Directive 72/462/EEC cover the general principles for import of live pigs, pork and pork products. This Directive is implemented by a series of country- and product-specific certificates.
See import certificates for Hungary (Decision 92/322/EEC) and the Czech Republic (Decision 96/186/EEC) as examples.

Imports are not allowed from countries which vaccinate against HC. Imports may be allowed from affected non-vaccinating countries for which a regionalisation decision has been taken.

8. Are pork products imported? What type of product(s), and what is (are) the country(ies) of origin? What are your import requirements for products?

See reply to questions 6 and 7. Both fresh pig meat and pigmeat products are imported, including canned products (Fc_3 and pasteurised) and salami-type products. Directive 72/461/EEC defines the animal health measures for trade in fresh meat. Directive 80/215/EEC lays down approved methods of treatment of meat products from zones or countries with HC. Directive 90/429/EEC lays down animal health rules for semen.

B. Vaccination Practices

1. Is the ownership or use of hog cholera vaccine allowed? If so:

Use of HC vaccine is prohibited in the EC.

a. What types of vaccine (live virus, modified live virus, killed) are used?

b. Who (herd owners, veterinarians, or others) may vaccinate?

c. When (routinely or in emergency situations) are vaccines used?

d.Are the uses of vaccine reported and records kept?

2.Is the administration of hog cholera serum permitted?

No

If so:

a.Under what conditions?

b.Who may administer?

3. Is the use of bovine virus diarrhea (BVD) vaccine permitted in swine?

No. BVD vaccine is authorised for use only in cattle.

4. Where are vaccines and serum produced, if used in your country?

5. If vaccination was practiced but has been discontinued, when was last used?

Austria	*never used*
Belgium	*1/4/88*
France	*30/4/83*
Germany	*1/1/89 (old Federal States)*
	1/1/90 (new Federal States)
Greece	*1/1/88*
Italy	*1/1/90*
Luxemburg	*stopped before 1980*
the Netherlands	*15/7/86*
Portugal	*1/7/89*
Spain	*1/7/88*

All EC Member States had ceased vaccination by 1/1/90.

C. Detection and Diagnosis.

1. What surveillance programs are in effect to detect sick swine?

List A diseases of swine (and other species) are compulsorily notifiable in the EC (Directive 82/894/EEC). Suspicion must be reported to the competent authority, which must ensure official investigation by an official veterinarian (Articles 3 &4 of Directive 80/217/EC for hog cholera and Articles 3&4 of Directive 92/119/EEC for ASF and SVD. Veterinary laboratories are available to all Member States to investigate outbreaks of any animal disease. All are trained in the recognition and diagnosis of List A diseases.

2. Is reporting of sick swine mandatory? Explain procedure.

Yes, where official investigations are unable to rule out the possible presence of SVD on clinical grounds (see reply to question 1).

In France, sick pigs are also investigated under the Aujeszky's Disease eradication programme.

In Luxemburg, there is a health surveillance programme run by veterinarians. In the case where there is a high mortality, the practitioner must inform the State Veterinary Service.

In Belgium owners of pigs are obliged to have a contract with a veterinarian, who must visit every 3 months at least. The veterinarian must be called each time there are sick pigs

3. Are laboratory tests for hog cholera run on all sick swine?

Yes - if HC (or other notifiable disease of pigs) is suspected. ASF is also considered as a possible differential diagnosis.

4. What laboratory tests are conducted for hog cholera?

The test protocols are defined in Directive 80/217/EC, Annex I. Diagnosis may be by demonstration of viral antigen and by detection of antibodies. FAT and tissue culture is used for isolation, with monoclonal antibodies for typing of isolates. VNT or ELISA are used for detection of antibodies. The protocols for evaluation of test results and for differential diagnosis between HC and other pestiviruses and ASF are also laid down in the same Annex.

5. What laboratory is used for diagnosis of hog cholera?

National Laboratories are listed in Directive 80/217/EC. These laboratories are responsible for coodinating the standards and diagnostic methods in other national laboratorries in the Member State concerned.
Liaison between the national reference laboratories is the responsibility of the Institute for Virology of the Veterinary College, Hannover, Germany, which is the Community Reference Laboratory.

6. Are serum surveys conducted? If yes, how frequently and were hog cholera antibodies found?

A. Domestic pigs
Surveys are conducted annually. See Reports in the attached report of the Annual Meeting of Swine Fever Laboratories.

***Belgium** screens a limited number for HC as part of the Aujeszky's Disease screening programmme.*

See also reports on CSF situation from Spain, the Netherlands and Belgium.

B. Wild boar
A low number of affected wild boar are found in Austria, Italy, Germany and France.

AUSTRIA *The three communes of Angern, Ringelsdorf and Drosing.*

Positive results were last obtained in July 1996. Restrictions were lifted in January 1997 (Anngern) and May 1997 (Ringelsdorf and Drosing). Measures were applied which included intensified hunting of wild boar and serological and virological

testing of animals found dead or shot (Article 6 of Directive 80/217/EEC). See also Surveillance prgramme for 1997 detailed in Doc VI/1878/96 Rev 1

ITALY

19 positive out of 563 virological samples and 107 positive out of 2296 serological samples taken in 1995. See plan for eradication in Massa Carrara, Doc VI/8927/93 Rev 1.

GERMAN ***Meckelenberg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg and Rheinland-PalatinateY***

1995 *Virology* *169 positives out of 19.000*
Serology *3.400 positives out of 18.500*

See Plans for control in feral pigs Doc VI/9066/96 Rev 1 and VI/1804/96

FRANCE ***Departments of Moselle and Bas-Rhin***

Results of surveillance on wild boar

1 May to 31 October 1996

			No of samples	***No of positives***	***% positives***
Virology	*Infected zone*	*Bas-Rhin*	*135*	*0*	*0*
		Moselle	*175*	*0*	*0*
	Surveillance zone	*Bas- Rhin*	*224*	*0*	*0*
		Moselle	*80*	*0*	*0*
Serology	*Infected zone*	*Bas-Rhin*	*52*	*27*	*51.9*
		Moselle	*160*	*60*	*37.5*
	Surveillance zone	*Bas-Rhin*	*62*	*5*	*8.1*
		Moselle	*75*	*11*	*14.7*

See plan for CSF control in the Vosges, doc VI/1732/94

July 1997

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER STATUS QUESTIONNAIRE

REPLY FOR PORTUGAL

Although not formally recognised, USA has published a proposed rule by which Italy, except Sardinia, would be recognised as free from ASF.

A. General

1. Has ASF ever occurred in your country? if so:

a. When was the last case of ASF diagnosed?

7/12/93

b. What methods were used to eradicate the disease?

The eradication programme is appended (Doc VI/1746/93 Rev 2) This was based on slaughter of all pigs on infected holdings, movement restrictions, with a serosurveillance programme. Doc VI/7838/94 defines the procedure for investigation and action when positives were found in the surveillance programme.

c. Does ASF exist or has it existed in neighboring countries?

ASF was present in Spain. The last outbreak was 2/9/94.

2. What laws, regulations, and policies are in effect in your country concerning swine diseases, particularly ASF? NOTE: Please provide an English translation of these laws, regulations and policies with your completed questionnaire.

The programme of eradication of ASF in Portugal is as laid down in the national eradication programme provided as above

For legislation relating to other swine diseases, see
Council Directive 80/217/EEC on measures for the control of HC
Council Directive 80/1095/EEC on the eradication of HC
Council Directive 92/119/EEC on the control of SVD and other exotic diseases.
Council Directive 82/894/EEC on notification of animal diseases in the Community.
Council Directive 90/249/EEC on trade and imports of porcine semen.

3. How is international garbage disposed of in your country?

The feeding of material from international means of transport is prohibited

4. Is feeding of garbage to swine permitted? If so, is this local or international garbage?
No.

5. If garbage is fed, what restrictions and conditions apply?

Garbage may not be fed in Portugal. This reply is given to assist understanding of the EC legislation applicable generally in Member States of the EC.

Garbage feeding is permitted under EC law, following heat treatment under official control under the provisions of Article 15 of Council Directive 80/217/EEC on control of hog cholera. Official authorisation is required to collect, transport and treat garbage intended for feeding to pigs. The processing premises must have separate facilities for treated and untreated swill. Special processing premises which have no pigs may also be authorised. Processed garbage may only be used on the premises where it is produced. Pigs from holdings where garbage feeding is permitted may only be sent for slaughter. Authorisation is not required for smallholdings using their own garbage, but the other conditions apply.

EC legislation requires "heat treatment so as to ensure the destruction of swine fever virus" but does not define time and temperature (Article 15 of Directive 80/217/EEC).

6. From what countries do you allow the importation of swine?

Decision 79/542/EEC lists third countries from which Member States may import swine, pork and pork products. Specific health ceritifcates must also be established. Trade is permitted from all EC countries except where prohibited because of the presence of certain diseases. These are as follows:

a) parts of any Member State in which disease has been confirmed, in accordance with the provisions of the Directive relating to that disease, or
b) parts of any Member State subject to a safeguard clause Decision in force by virtue of the presence of disease. Safeguard clause decisions are currently in force for the Netherlands and Spain for HC

7. What are your import requirements for swine?

Articles 3 and 4b of Directive 64/432/EC lay down the requirements for intra-Community trade in live pigs.
Articles 3 and 6 of Directive 72/462/EEC cover the general principles for import of live pigs, pork and pork products. This Directive is implemented by a series of country- and product-specific certificates.
See import certificates for Hungary (Decision 92/322/EEC) and the Czech Republic (Decision 96/186/EEC) as examples.

8. Are pork products imported? What type of product(s), and what is (are) the country(ies) of origin? What are your import requirements for products?

See reply to questions 6 and 7. Both fresh pig meat and pigmeat products are imported, including canned products (Fc_3 and pasteurised) and salami-type products. Directive 72/461/EEC defines the animal health measures for trade in fresh meat.

Directive 80/215/EEC lays down approved methods of treatment of meat products from zones or countries with ASF.

B. Vaccination Practices

1. Has vaccination for ASF ever been practiced in your country?

Not permitted

If so:

a. What types of vaccine were used?

b. Is vaccination still practiced?

C. Detection and Diagnosis

1. What surveillance programs are in effect to detect sick swine?

List A diseases of swine (and other species) are compulsorily notifiable in the EC (Directive 82/894/EEC). Suspicion must be reported to the competent authority, which must ensure official investigation by an official veterinarian (Articles 3 &4 of Directive 80/217/EC for hog cholera and Articles 3&4 of Directive 92/119/EEC for SVD). Veterinary laboratories are available in all Member States to investigate outbreaks of any animal disease. All are trained in the recognition and diagnosis of List A diseases.

2. Is reporting of sick swine mandatory? To whom and by whom? Penalties?

When a List A disease is suspected, investigation by the competent authority is required (see 1 above.)

3. Are laboratory tests for ASF run on all sick swine?

Yes - if ASF (or other notifiable disease of pigs) is suspected. HC is also considered as a possible differential diagnosis.

4. Do your country's laboratories have the capability to diagnose ASF? If yes, identify the location of these laboratories and what laboratory tests are conducted for ASF? If no, identity the supportive reference laboratory which is used.

The national laboratory in Lisbon is responsible for diagnosis of ASF in Portugal. The test protocols, including differential diagnosis from Hog Cholera, are defined in Directive 80/217/EC, Annex 1, which has since been superseded by the provisions of the working document VI/1796/95

5. Are serum surveys for ASF conducted? If yes, have ASF antibodies been found? What further procedures were performed on any positive samples? What are the frequencies of such ASF serum surveys?

The latest serum survey was carried out in 1996. All breeding stock in all holdings in the municipalities of Moura, Serpa and Barrancos were sampled twice a year; a random sample from other municipalities was tested. Wild boar killed by hunters are also inspected by a veterinarian and serologically tested. 6450 samples were taken in the abattoir and 4899 on farms. 699 wild boar were also tested. All were negative.

In 1995, a total of 12055 samples were taken for serology and 331 for virology. All were negative.

Serum surveys were also carried out in 1994.

D. Please furnish any additional information regarding the history of ASF in your country in support of your request.

Portugal was considered to be free from ASF as from April 1993. However, outbreaks in August 1993 led to the introduction of Community measures. The last outbreak occurred on 7/12/93, and Portugal was again recognised as free by the Community in December 1994.

See book on ASF published by the Commission as part of its programme on the coordination of agricultural research.

July 1997.

EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE

REPLIES FOR ALL MEMBER STATES OF THE EU EXCEPT DENMARK AND SWEDEN

References are to Directive 92/66/EEC unless otherwise stated

INTRODUCTION

The phrase "Exotic" Newcastle Disease is not recognised internationally, or in EC legislation. Newcastle Disease in the EC is defined in Annex III of Directive 92/66/EEC as "an infection of poultry caused by any avian strain of paramyxovirus 1 with an ICPI in day old chicks of greater than 0.7".

Attention is drawn to Doc VI/1526/92 Rev 4 on a new strategy for animal (and plant) health within the context of the Single Market. This document describes the policy adopted in the Community to allow trade in animals and animal products while maintaining a high health status, in the absence of veterinary checks at the internal borders of the EC ie between Member States. This policy is based on increased checks at the origin (the farm or plant), random checks at destination, and use of a computerised system for notification of movements of animals and certain products (ANIMO). In the event of the occurrence of an epizootic disease such as END, this is controlled by applying the rules foreseen in the Directive applicable to that disease, on a regionalisation basis, with additional measures put in place by the Commission where deemed necessary.

Specific control measures to be applied to animals and animal products in intraCommunity Trade and for imports have been laid down in Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 90/675/EEC, 91/496/EEC AND 94/278/EC.

At present, there are no specific Decisions in place because of outbreaks of END in any Member State. All outbreaks have been dealt with by application of the standards laid down in the Directives.

1. Is END in any form a mandatory reportable disease?

   Yes Article 3 requires all MS to ensure that there is compulsory and immediate notification of the suspected presence to the competent authority.

   Penalties are provided for in national legislation.

2. Has any form of END been reported in the last 3 years?

   Yes

If yes, then:

a. What strains were reported?

Both PMV-1 of pigeons and NDV of poultry have been confirmed.

Virus type is determined by its ICPI, as laid down in Directive 92/66/EEC

Finland specifically reports PMV-1 with an ICPI of 1.32 in wild pigeons on 15 May 1996, and PMV-1 with an ICPI of 1.37 in a wild goosander brought to Helsinki Zoo on 23 Sep 1996.

b. How many outbreaks have occurred in the last 3 years?

	DE	FR	IT	NL	BE	LU	UK	IR	DK	GR	SP	PO	AU	FIN	SW
1994	179	0	42	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
1995	28	0	2	5	11	2	0	0	14	0	0	2	0	0	1
1996	2	0	4	2	7	0	2	0	4	0	0	3	4	2	0
1997	0	0	0	0	1	0	37	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

c. In which species were they reported?

(1) Poultry *Yes (Finland - No)*

(2) Freeflying wild birds (kinds of wild birds)? *Some in NL (1), IT (2 Pigeons), Fin (2)*

(3) Captive birds (include psittacines, finches, etc.)? *Rare (Finland - No)*

d. Was a control program followed? *Yes*

if yes, then

(1) Was there slaughter and destruction of affected birds?

Yes. Article 5.1.a requires slaughter and destruction of all poultry and eggs on an infected holding

(2) Was there slaughter and salvage? *No - this is precluded by Article 5.*

(3) What restrictions were placed on exposed birds or poultry/poultry products?

Article 5.1 requires

- *tracing and destruction of poultry meat produced during the incubation period;*
- *tracing and destruction of hatching eggs; poultry which have hatched are put under official surveillance.*
- *table eggs may be destroyed or disinfected;*
- *total ban on movement of exposed birds and material liable to spread infection.*

These measures may also be applied to other holdings in the neighbourhood and to contact holdings where there is reason to believe that contamination may have occurred (Art 5.2)

Under Article 5.3, a derogation may be granted from these requirements if the virus has an ICPI between 0.7 and 1.2, where there are no clinical signs of disease, and where the Community Reference Laboratory demonstrates that the isolated virus is derived from an attenuated live ND vaccine. The holding must be placed under official surveillance for 30 days, with a prohibition on movements of the farm.

(4) What epidemiological investigations were made to trace the source of infection?

Art 7 determines the information to be obtained during the epidemiological inquiry. This includes the length of time ND may have existed in the holding, the possible origin of the ND, the identification of other holding which may have become infected or contaminated., and any relevant movements.
Finland reports no lateral spread from its two wildlife cases.

3. What laws, regulations, and policies are in force for END and other communicable diseases of poultry?

NOTE: Please send copies of such laws, regulations. and policies with this completed questionnaire (an English translation is required.)

Council Directive 92/66EEC on ND control and eradication measures,
Commission Decisions 93/686/EEC and 93/689/EEC for Reference Laboratories for ND and avian influenza
Commission Decision 93/152/EEC laying down the criteria for vaccines for ND
Commission Decision 95/117/EC laying down the criteria for testing poultry for slaughter originating in a surveillance zone for ND
Council Directive 92/40/EEC on avian influenza
Commission Decision 94/327/EC fixing the criteria for annual testing for ND in non-vaccinating areas.
Commission Decision 92/340/EC on testing prior to movement

Do they cover:

a. Mandatory reporting of outbreaks of these diseases? *Yes*

b. Quarantine procedures in affected *areas?* *Yes*

c. Disposition of infected or exposed birds? *Yes*

4. What diagnostic capability exists for END

a. Are there laboratory facilities for virus isolation and typing?

All Member States have a national ND laboratory (Annex IV). The Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) Central Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge, UK. The functions and duties of the CRL are laid down in AnnexV.
Positives are confirmed and ICPI carried out in the CRL on behalf of Finland.

b. What is required in the way of specimen collections?

Samples and sample treatment is laid down in Annex III, Chapter 1

c. What diagnostic measures are followed?

Procedures for virus isolation and detection of antibodies are laid down in Annex III, Chapters 2 to 8.

(1) Do you routinely use necropsy findings, blood tests, or virus isolations?

Yes - all where appropriate.

If other procedures are followed, please specify *and* describe. *See Annex III*

(2) Do you use hemagglutination inhibition tests on serum? *Yes*

Specify any other tests used. *See Annex III.*

5. What import laws, regulations, and policies are in force for live birds and poultry and parts thereof? NOTE: Please include an English translation of these laws, regulations and policies.

See List and Legislation in attached set.

a. Which avian species imported into your country are regulated? *All*

b. For those avian species regulated, are prior import permits required

For poultry as defined in Directive 90/539/EEC, import permits are not required, and imports may take place if the consignment is accompanied by the appropriate model health certificate.
For other species, import permits are required.

c. If quarantine is required, what is the length of the quarantine period and where is the quarantine premise?

A draft decision is under consideration for birds other than poultry (doc VI/2090/94 Rev 7) which provides for quarantine for these species. There is no requirement for quarantine for poultry species.

d. What test procedures. if any, are used to detect END?

See doc VI/2090/94 Rev 7

e. What other procedures are followed to prevent the introduction of END through the importation of any avian species?

See Directives contained in attached set of legislation and Draft Decision in doc VI/2090/94Rev 7.

6. Is a vaccination program followed?

Vaccination is not permitted in FIN (except racing pigeons), SWE and DK.

a- Is it mandatory or voluntary?

Depends on Member State. Most programmes are defined by the industry.

b. What is vaccinated (poultry or other birds)? *Defined by the industry.*

c. What kinds of vaccines are used?

Live and inactivated vaccines are permitted. Decision 93/152/EC lays down the criteria for vaccines. In Finland inactivated vaccine only is permitted, for pigeons (see above).

a. What is your vaccination program protocol?

No Community legislation on this matter - defined by industry.

July 1997

CONTENTS

VI/6495/97
Replies to questionnaires -- ATTACHED

VI/2090/94 Rev 7
Draft Commission Decision laying down the animal health requirements and the veterinary certification for the imports of birds, other than poultry and the conditions for quarantine

European Community legislation - Animal Health Poultry

CONTENTS

These supporting documents will be forwarded to you later this

CONTENTS

Council Directive 88/407 EEC laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade and imports of semen of domestic animals of the bovine species

Council Directive 85/511 EEC introducing Community measures for the control of foot and mouth disease

Council Directive 82/894 EEC on the notification of animal diseases within the Community

Council Directive 80/1095 EEC laying down conditions designed to render and keep the territory of the Community free from CSF

Council Directive 80/217 EEC introducing Community measures for the control of CSF

Council Directive 80/215 EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products

Council Decision 79/542 EEC drawing up a list of third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of bovine animals, swine, equidae, sheep and goats, fresh meat and meat products

Council Directive 72/462 EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine, ovines and caprine animals and swine, fresh meat or meat products from third countries

Council Directive 72/461/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat

Council Directive 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine